Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 18, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The cloning, expression and purification of PpL is described in Bottomley *et al, Bioseparation*, 1995, 5, 359-367. PpL mutants were produced by site-directed mutagenesis and subsequent expression of the mutated PpL gene. Site-directed mutagenesis was carried out using the Kunkel method (Kunkel *et al,* Methods in Enzymol 1987, 154, 367-382). The oligonucleotides used to generate mutations at specific positions were:

-Y64W (substitution of the tyrosine residue at amino acid position 64 by tryptophan):

5' TAAGTCTGCTGTCCATTCGCCATTTAC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 23);

F39H: 5'- TGTTCCTTTATGTTCTGCTGT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 24);

Y53F: 5'- TAATAAGTCTGCGTTTCTGTAAGCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 25);

Y53H: 5'- TAAGTCTGCATGTCTGTAAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO; 26);

L57D: 5'- ATTTACTTTTGCGTCTAAGTCTGCATA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 27);

L57H: 5' TACTTTTGCATGTAAGTCTGC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 28);

59G60 (G inserted between positions 59 and 60):

5'- TTCGCCATTTACACCTTTTGCTAATAAGTC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 29)

N76D: 5'- AAATTTAATGTCCATATGGTT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 30).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The double domain PpL gene was mutated using a PCR mutagenesis method. Two primers were designed that annealed to the same sequence on opposite strands of the plasmid and contained the desired mutation close to the middle. The primers were 30-45 bp in length with a melting temperature around 80° C. The primers also had a minimum GC content of 40%, terminated in a G or C, and were HPLC purified. The primers (with the mutations shown in bold)